The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

W. Lewis, Editor and Proprietor.

Wednesday morning, July 29, 1863.

Our Flag Forever.

"I know of no mode in which a loyal citizen may so well demonstrate his devotion to his country as by sustaining the Flag the Constitution and the Union, under all circumstances, and UNDER EVERY ADMINISTRATION, REGARDLESS OF PARTY POLITICS, AGAINST ALL ASSAILANTS, AT HOME AND ABROAD."—STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

UNION COUNTY CONVENTION.

The Union Men of Huntingdon County, who are desirous of sustaining the National and State Administrations in their efforts to crush the existing wicked and unholy rebellion, are requested to meet at the usual places of holding elections in the several Townships and Boroughs of the County, on *Saturday, the 8th day of August*, 1863, and elect two Delegates from each Township and Borough to meet in Convention at Huntingdon, on Tuesday, the 11th day of August next, to nominate candidates for the several offices of the County. The polls will be open in the Townships from 5 to 7 o'clock, and in the Boroughs from 7 to 9 o'clock.

ALEXANDER PORT,
PERRY MOORE,
Chairmen of County Committees.

July 14, 1863.

☞ A Journeyman Printer wanted immediately at this office.

☞ A STOUT BOY, sixteen or seventeen years of age, wanted as an apprentice to the printing business at this office, immediately.

THE DRAFT.—We understand that Provost Marshal Campbell has the "papers" ready and is waiting orders to put the wheel in motion. The draft for the district when made, will be made in this place. We have heard of but very few who wish to draw a prize.

Samuel J. Royer, receiver of computation money for this (the 17th) district, composed of the counties of Huntingdon, Cambria, Blair and Mifflin, gives notice by handbill that he has been authorized by the Secretary of War to receive three hundred dollars from any drafted man in the district *desiring exemption from the draft*, and has adopted the following regulations for receiving the same." Persons who prefer "socking the greenbacks" to soldiering, should make a note of it:

1st. The money can be paid at my office, in Johnstown, during office hours, from 8 A. M. until 5 P. M.

2d. The amount can be deposited with Wm. M. Lloyd & Co., Altoona; Johnston, Jack & Co., Hollidaysburg; Bell, Garretson & Co., Huntingdon; or in the Lewistown bank, and certificates of deposite forwarded to this office, when the proper receipts will be immediately sent as may be directed.

3d. All payments must be made in Government money.

"There is but one hope left to us and the country—and that hope is *in* the speedy restoration of the Democratic party to the control of the Government."—*Monitor.*

Does the *Monitor* expect to make the loyal men of the North believe that the country cannot be saved by any other men than by the traitors who forced the war upon us? The war was commenced under Buchanan's administration, by the party claiming to be the Democratic party—and the same men—the same organization, claims to be the Democratic party still, and have the impudence to ask the loyal men to put them in power again, that their "Southren brethren" may have another opportunty to draw largely upon the Government for arms, etc. Democrats and Republicans united will save the country, and will teach the Vallandighamites that they cannot "steal the livery of heaven to serve the devil in." The present so-called Democratic organization is nothing else than an outside cowardly rebel army. Loyal Democrats wont eat dirt.

PROVOST GUARD.—Capt. Schrach's company of six months men from Somerset county, came in from camp on Monday morning, to do provost duty in town. They occupy the Court House yard.

GONE.—*All the companies located* here in camps Warrior, Juniata and Huntingdon, Capt. Schrach' scompany excepted, left for Hopewell last evening over the Broad Top Road. Col. McKeage is in command of the force, numbering over a thousand men.—Where they have been ordered to we do not know.

It was rumored yesterday morning that rebel cavalry were again seen in Fulton and Bedford counties.

FROM OUR "BOYS."—We received a letter from our "boys" in Col. Lawrence regiment this morning, dated yesterday. The regiment is encamped within a few yards of the City (Moyamensing) prison. The "boys" write:—"Our regiment continues to remain in good health."

Who are Copperheads?

A copperhead is a sympathiser with treason, and a sympathiser with treason is a traitor, and a traitor is an enemy to his country, to mankind and to his God, (if he has a God.) In short, all who by *act, word or deed oppose* the Administration in putting down this rebellion are copperheads. They have been the cause of all the blood that has been shed, or will be shed, in this wicked rebellion. They are aiding and abetting the traitors of the slave States to destroy our free, civil and religious institutions, and they would rejoice if they could get into office and power, though it were by the destruction of the last of civil and religious liberty.

PRISONERS FROM THE REBELS.—The number of rebel officers, ranking from Lieutenant Generals down to ensigns in our hands on the 18th, is estimated by the authorities at Washington, at over 5,000. The following is nearly a correct statement of the number of rebel prisoners known to be in our hands. It is below, rather than above, the actual mark:

On hand at Memphis	1,000
At Fort Delaware	5,000
Captured by Gen. Grant	37,000
Captured by Gen. Sherman	2 000
Captured by Gen. Banks	15,000
Captured by Gen. Prentiss	2,000
Captured by Gen. Rosecrans	5,000
Captured by Gen. Meade	21,000
Total	90,000

THE Philadelphia *Evening Journal*, a rabid rebel sheet, says the New York cut-throat rioters, robbers, assassins, gamblers, traitors, and murderers, will be more respected than those men high in office who have formerly stood up for the Union and the enforcement of the laws. The *Journal* claims to be an organ of the (bogus) Democratic party.

The Richmond *Enquirer*, a Southern rebel sheet, is very jubilant over the news of the riot. It says:

"Riot, murder and conflagration have begun in New York. It is a world's wonder that this good work did not commence long ago; and this excellent outbreak may be the opening scene of the inevitable revolution which is to tear to pieces that most rotten society and leave the Northern half of the old American Union a desert of blood soaked ashes. We bid it good speed."

The Germans in Ohio Deserting Vallandigham.

The German Democratic organ at Cleveland has taken the name of Valandighamin from its columns and raised that of John Brough for Governor. The editor says, in explanation of his course:

"As will be noticed by our readers, we put to-day at the head of our paper the name of Mr. Brough for Governor. This is no hasty step; but we have concluded, after mature consideration and consultation with many of our Democratic friends, to lay aside for the present party differences, and try the utmost of our influence to aid to victory the party that advocates the suppression of the rebellion. The disgraceful scenes which a few days ago occurred in New York city, proves that it requires the united effort of all good citizens, without regard to party, *to sustain the public peace and order*, and it is most certainly the duty of every one who cares for the welfare of our country to put aside party considerations and to support our Constitutional Government."

THE RIGHT SPIRIT.—The common council of Philadelphia, on the 23d inst, passed a bill appropriating a million *of dollars for the relief of the families* of drafted men.

—Jefferson Davis has ordered out every white man under forty-five within the limits of the Confederacy, to serve in the rebel army. This looks like war. We wonder if Mr. Davis intends to wait for a decision of the courts before he compels the conscripts to take up arms?

—An arrival from Vera Cruz on the 13th, at Havana, states, that Mexico was declared an Empire, on the 10th inst. Maximillian, of Austria, is to be proclaimed Emperor, if he will accept; if not, Napoleon is to select one.

— *We invite the attention of farmers* to the advertisement of Horatio S. Fisher.

A NATIONAL BANK.—See advertisement of the Comptroller of the Currency. The Bank will be managed by Bell, Garretson & Co.

—There are some twenty sick soldiers in the hospital in this place.—The public School house is occupied for the purpose.

—Capt. Wallace's cavalry company left for Harrisburg on Friday night last.

—Col. Miles has returned to his regiment under Meade. Col. McKeage is now in command of this post.

LOST.—On Friday morning, the 24th inst., on the road between Huntingdon and Col. Huyett's, a light cloth cloak, trimmed with black braid.—Any one finding it will please leave it at Col. Huyett's or this office.

CARD.

The Soldiers' Aid Society of Huntingdon have received from the Ladies of Hollidaysburg, through Mrs. Samuel Calvin, for the sick soldiers in the hospital at this place—10 shirts, 1 pair of drawers, 4 prs. stockings, cravats, and $24,25 in money. For this timely contribution they tender their thanks.

JULIA M. DORRIS,
Sec'y Soldiers' Aid.

Hunt., July 27, '63.

AN ATTEMPT TO DESTROY THE MONITOR OFFICE A SECOND TIME.—On Saturday morning last, between three and four o'clock, some three or four persons entered the *Monitor* office by breaking in the front door, and threw three or four cases of type into pie, *breaking the cases and doing some other* damage. We have heard the damage done put at from $30 to $250.—The soldiers on guard in the neighborhood disturbed the men engaged in the destruction, and they left the premises before doing all the mischief they probably had intended.

The reader may ask, why this second attempt to "suppress free speech and the freedom of the press?" We can only answer by giving public opinion, that it was the publication of the following wholesale attack upon the character of men in camp here, in the *Monitor* of last week. The author of the article, Dr. Thomas Rothrock, of Centre county, has been arrested by the military authority, and charges have been preferred against him. We do not know what all the charges are, but we suppose they embrace the contents of the communication, conduct unbecoming a soldier, absence from camp, etc.

The following is the communication as it appeared in the *Monitor:*

[For the Monitor.

HUNTINGDON, July 22d, 1863.

EDITOR MONITOR:—Sir.—Believing that a few words from a "high private in the rear rank," giving the private feelings of privates would not come unacceptable to you, as you profess to be one of the people of this Confederation of the U. S. of North America, governed by that masterpiece of statesmanship—the Constitution of the United States, which we find permanently nailed to your mast-head, but which the vandal hands of the prototypes and descendants of the old Tories and Federal loyalists are attempting to wrest from our grasp, substituting for law and order discord and horrid civil war, with all its private and public calamities; not only studding our blood-stained birth place with "demoralized armies" but making each city, village and hamlet the scene of heart-rending grief, and on every echo comes the cry "there is war in the land," while they bring all the powers that be, ostensibly to bear in suppressing the rebellion, but really in many cases, using their authority as a grand political lever to suppress free speech, and the freedom of the press, and not content with power and plunder they even invade the sacred rights of personal liberty. Alas for the bleeding country in which individual rights are ignored,—red tape and political malice, sitting at the helm, crushed out the very manhood of the unfortunate man whom the fates have placed in his cruel grasp; or dragging from his home at the dead hour of night the private citizen and filthy cell far from his friends, to remain the butt and withstand the jeers of some petty official with less brains than brass and feathers, for months or years, or at least until some red-tape shoulder strap bearer shall awake from his drunken revels to remember he is a United States officer, and to make a fuss and show himself "some pumpkin"—holds a drum head court martial with everything his own way, and, ying after days of pretending to sit in a discharge from custody on condition that the rebel political prisoner will wave all his civil rights and acknowledge the legality of his arrest, and all the indignities heaped upon him, or be driven outside the lines among an enemy as hostile to him and his law-abiding principles as to his oppressors at *home, leaving him without place or* country, penniless and friendless.—The sum total of their patriotism is to remain in power, regardless of circumstances or the manner in which they accomplish it, to make green-backs as valuable as continental money, and to place free white men on an equality with that especial contraband of war, the eternal nigger; and not least among these mighty men and seekers after political dictatorship is our very timid, militia calling Governor, the disinterested patriot who left the Legislature know what was none of their business to know, that he would not be a caddidate for re-election, for the most magnanimous reason that he expected father Abraham, the "old Jonny long legs" of the White House—who carries Uncle Sammy's long bag, and makes *lots of green-backs to take* care of him, and if he ever got into another wooden shoe or shoddy speculation to help him out with a clear conscience, void of offence towards God *or man by sending him to the Court of* St. James, or give him a seat among his saints at his cascle in Washington and a good imitator has he proved of his poor old file leader, for we have always found him true to the instincts of self-preservation and unwavering love of his native State at each fresh onslaught of the enemy invading the sacred soil of the Old Keystone. He becomes alarmed for his personal safety, flies from the Executive Chamber to the Telegraph office, and Falstaff like "cries the enemy and running," then straightway betakes himself to his "sack" some say strong sack—probably disguised by a "Scotch cap and cloak" that the enemy may not recognize him as a dignified State official, and, calling out the valient militia orders them to camps of instruction far *from the enemy where they may feel* the rigors of war in its mildest form. Being fully supplied and equipped with a commisariat groaning with "hard tack and soap fat," and allowed to roam at liberty seeking whom and what they may devour, until the poor over-taxed loyal citizens feel constrained to say the "Phillistines are among us"—are these not the northern hoards coming out of the wilderness to defend us, and yet like Pharoah's old locust friends they leave no green thing in their destructive track, clocking hens not excepted.

All thinking, observing tax payers must see that our Governmental engines are "week in the knees," short of a well directed motive power, and trying to keep the "musheen" in motion by the weakest of all subterfuges —the exemption of the wealthy and conscription of the poor—hoping by thus "burrying their talent" to be retained in the service of the master.—But Uncle Samuel is opening his eyes from his already almost fatal lethargy, and will give these unfaithful stuards over to the tormenters until throughout the land there will not be found one so lost to his country's welfare as to acknowledge that he marched in the political ranks of the illustrious "knights of the Scotch cap and cloak." Further comment is unnecessary, but if justice rules the ball and the day of reckoning is at hand, red-tape, fuss, feathers and stripes of unmerited rank, will feel the stripes of an indignant people at our only lawful, constitutional judgment seat, the ballot-box, thro' the power of which we will hurl these cormorants on the body politic to a home of political infamy. Hoping that we may soon see a breaking of the clouds of war now lowering over us, I remain &c.,

A. HIGH PRIVATE.

HON. JOHN J. CRITTENDEN, died at Frankfort, Kentucky, on the 26th inst., without pain or struggle, in the full possession of his faculties. His disease was general debility, and he died at the ripe old age of 77 years.

THE venerable statesman and patriot, Daniel S. Dickinson, of New York, has made an eloquent and patriotic speech in reference to the recent riots in New York. This is the way in which he spoke of Governor Seymour and the enemies of the conscription:

"He warned the merchant, farmers, and mechanics, that this spirit of rebellion, which politicians are seeking to handle with furred mittins, will take their goods, their produce, and their wares, and *compel them to pay* for their support, unless they put it down at once. He should do himself and the cause injustice if he did not say that the felt his State to be disgraced, when high officers of the State, from the Chief Executive to a high judicial functionary, talk to a mob in mild and deprecatory language, instead of putting them down with a strong hand." The only speeches he need make to such men would be made with shot and shell, and the only messages he would send would be from the mouths of cannon. [Applause.]—When he saw public officers tampering with mobs and addressing them, he thought there must be something wrong."

Captain Henry Washington Sawyer.

[From the Phila. Press, July 23.]

This gallant soldier is one of the two who were selected by the rebel Government by lot on the sixth of July, to be executed in retaliation for the two rebel officers executed by General Burnside for recruiting for the rebel service in his military department.—We have been permitted to take a copy of Captain Sawyer's *letter to his* wife, which we subjoin. It requires no compliment at our hands. It is a letter of a brave and patriotic man, and will be read with pleasure and pride by all loyal citizens:

PROVOST GENERAL'S OFFICE,
RICHMOND, VA., July 6, 1863.

MY DEAR WIFE:—I am under the necessity of informing you that my prospect looks very dark.

This morning all the captains now prisoners at the Libby military prison drew lots for two to be executed. It fell to my lot. Myself and Capt. Flin, of the 51st Indiana Infantry, will be executed for two captains executed by General Burnside.

The Provost General, J. H. Winder, assures me that the Secretary of War of the Southern Confederacy will permit you and my dear *children to visit* me before I am executed. You will be permitted to bring an attendance. Capt. Whilldin, or uncle W. W. Ware, or Dan, had better come with you.—*My situation* is hard to be borne, and I cannot think of dying without seeing you and the children. You will be allowed to return without molestation to your home. I am resigned to whatever there is in store for me, with the consolation that I die without having committed any crime. I have no trial, no jury, nor am I charged with any crime, but it fell to my lot. You will proceed to Washington. My Government will give you transportation to Fortress Monroe, and you will get here by flag of truce, and return the same way. Bring with you a shirt for me.

It will be necessary for you to preserve this letter, to bring evidence at Washington of my condition. My pay is due me from the 1st of March, which you are entitled to. Capt. B——— owes me fifty dollars—money lent to him when he went on furlough. You will write to him at once, and he will send it to you.

My dear wife, the fortune of war has put me in this position. If I must die a sacrifice to my country, with God's will I must submit; only let me see you once more, and I will die becoming a man and an officer; but for God's sake do not disappoint me.—Write to me as soon as you get this, and go to Capt. Whilldin, he will advise you what to do. I have done nothing to deserve this penalty. But you must submit to your fate. It will be no disgrace to myself, you, or the children; but you may point with pride and say, "I give my husband;" my children will have the consolation to say, "I was made an orphan for my country." God will provide for you; never fear. Oh! it is hard to leave you thus. I wish the ball that passed through my head in the last battle would have done its work; but *it was not to be so.* My mind is somewhat influenced, for it has come so sudden on me. Write to me as soon as you get this; leave your letter open and I will get it. Direct my name and rank, by way of Fortress Monroe. Farewell! farewell! and hope it all for the best.

I remain yours until death,
H. W. SAWYER,
Capt. 1st New Jersey Cavalry.

The Rebel Losses in Grant's Campaign.

CINCINNATI, July 21.

The *Gazette's* Vicksburg correspondent says, that during the campaign of sixty-four days, ending with the capture of Vicksburg, the rebels lost, in killed, wounded and prisoners, 43,700 men, about 71,000 stand of arms, including 50,000 Enfield rifles, in their original packages, which were intended for the rebel army across the Mississippi, and 230 pieces of artillery.

FLAX! FLAX!! FLAX!!!

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS SECURED the latest improved machinery for breaking *and scutching Flax. It is now in successful operation.* I desire it to be understood that I am prepared to buy all the flax that the farmers raise, above their household wants, and if they desire I will prepare what they want for their own use. The machinery will dress in two days more flax than one man can in the ordinary way in thirty days. The flax after it is pulled and separated from the stock, should be spread on a meadow, dewly and regularly, to be exposed to the dews for a week or ten days until the stock assumes a silver grey color, the under side should then be turned up and treated in the same way. On a dry day it can then be tied in bundles and is ready for the mill. It is not necessary to dry it by fire or smoke it over an oven, as this is only trouble for nothing. An acre of good flax is worth from thirty to thirty-five dollars without counting the seed. Same will also be bought.

H. G. FISHER.

Huntingdon, July 29, 1863.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, Washington, July 22, '63

WHEREAS, By satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the First National Bank of Huntingdon, in the County of Huntingdon, and State of Pennsylvania, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States stocks, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved February 25, 1863, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of Banking: Now, therefore, I, Hugh McCulloch, Comptroller of the currency, do hereby certify that the said First National Bank of Huntingdon, County of Huntingdon, and State of Pennsylvania, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the act aforesaid.

In Testimony whereof, I hereunto set my hand and seal of office this twenty-second day of July, 1863.

HUGH MCCULLOCH,
Comptroller of the Currency. (Seal of the Comptroller of the Currency.)

TO THE COLLECTORS of State and County Tax in Huntingdon County:

Owing to the necessities of the county, and especially the want of funds to meet the orders for the relief of families of soldiers in the service of the country, you are instructed to use all lawful means to collect all the taxes in your duplicate immediately and pay them over to the Treasurer.

J. CUMMINS,
JNO. S. ISETT,
PETER M. BARE,
Commissioners.

Huntingdon, July 28, 1863.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of sundry writs of Vend. Exp. & Fi. Fa. to me directed, I will expose to public sale or outcry, at the Court House, in the borough of Huntingdon, on Monday, the 10th day of August, 1863, at two o'clock P. M., the following described property to wit:

Lots No. 114, 115, 116 and 117, in the borough of Petersburg, Huntingdon county, fronting sixty feet on King street and extending back to Shavercreek, having thereon two dwelling houses, stable, brick store room, large warehouse (on the canal wharf) and a number of out-buildings.

Lot No. 128, being a corner lot on an alley, fronting 60 feet on King street and extending back to an alley, having thereon a log dwelling house.

Lot No. 11, having thereon a one story log house, subject to a yearly ground rent of one dollar.

Also, six lots each fronting sixty feet on King street and running back to an alley, having thereon two dwelling houses, a good well and bark shed, being the lots formerly owned by George Bungz; also a small triangular piece of ground immediately opposite the said six lots, having thereon a stable and warehouse.

All of the above property is situated in the borough of Petersburg, (except the triangular piece of ground above mentioned) and will be found more fully described in the plan of the town, recorded in book B, page 564; seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of E. V. Wingard.

Also—The following property situate in Jackson township: part A, containing 145 acres and 137 perches, and allowance; part B, containing 101 acres, and the parts C & D, containing 3 acres and 133 perches, adjoining lands of William Porter on the north, Samuel Powell on the south, Samuel Sanseman on the west, with a frame house, log bank barn and other outbuildings thereon erected. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of William Hays deceased, and John Hays.

Also—All the right, title and interest of the defendant, in and to fifty-three acres of land, more or less, situate in Union township, Huntingdon county, Penna., adjoining lands of M. F. Campbell, east, lands of A. J. Postlethwait or James Bonn dec'd, on the west, and lands of Andrew Wise on the south, about thirty acres of which is cleared, and being the same tract of land conveyed to Mary M. Wise by deed from L. A. J. Postlethwait to her dated 23d Sept., 1859; seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Mary M. Wise.

Also—All the right, title and interest of defendants, or any of them, of and in all that certain tract of land situate in Tell township, Huntingdon county, adjoining land of Samuel Briggs, James Rhea, William McMullen, James Confer and William Confer, containing about 130 acres, it being the same land Samuel Sheets deceased, bought from William Confer; seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of the widow and heirs of said deceased.

Also—Two lots of ground in the village of Mooresville, adjoining a lot of Robert Cunningham on the west, William Moore on the north, Adam Snyder on the east, and the public road on the south, having a house thereon erected, the property of defendant; seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of John Miller.

Also—All the defendants right, title and interest, in and to two acres of ground, more or less, situate in the borough of Cassville, bounded on the south, east and west, by land of Nicholas Corbin, having thereon erected two brick buildings, known and used as the Cassville Seminary buildings; seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of M. McK. Walls.

Notice to Purchasers—Bidders at Sheriff's sales will take notice that immediately upon the property being knocked down, fifty per cent. of all bids under $100, and twenty-five per cent. of all bids over that sum, must be paid to the Sheriff, or the property will be set up again and sold to other bidders who will comply with the above terms.

Sheriff's Sales will hereafter be made on Monday, of the first week of Court, and the Deeds acknowledged on the following Wednesday.

GEO. W. JOHNSTON, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
Huntingdon, July 21, 1863.

PROCLAMATION.—WHEREAS, by a precept to me directed, dated at Huntingdon, the 15th of April, A. D. 1863, under the hands and seals of the Hon. George Taylor, President of the Court of Common Pleas, Oyer and Terminer, and general jail delivery of the 20th Judicial District of Pennsylvania, composed of Huntingdon, Blair and Cambria counties; and the Hons. Benjamin F. Patton and William B. Less his associates, Judges of the county of Huntingdon, Justices assigned, appointed to hear, try and determine all and every indictments made or taken for or concerning all crimes, which by the laws of the State are made capital, or felonies of death, and other offences, crimes and misdemeanors, which have been or shall hereafter be committed or perpetrated, for crimes aforesaid—I am commanded to make public proclamation throughout my whole bailiwick, that a Court of Oyer and Terminer, of Common Pleas and Quarter Sessions, will be held at the Court House in the borough of Huntingdon, on the second Monday (and 10th day) of Aug. next, and those who will prosecute the said prisoners, be then and there to prosecute them as it shall be just, and that all Justices of the Peace, Coroner and Constables within said county, be then and there in their proper persons, at 10 o'clock, a. m. of said day, with *their records, inquisitions*, examinations and remembrances, to do those things which to their offices respectively appertain.

Dated at Huntingdon, the 18th of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and the 87th year of American Independence.

GEO. W. JOHNSTON, *Sheriff.*

PUBLIC NOTICE.—All persons interested will please take notice, that the undersigned deputy Collector of U. S. Internal Revenue for Huntingdon county, will attend on the 1st and 3d Tuesday of each month, at the Jackson Hotel, in the borough of Huntingdon, to receive taxes, &c., commencing on the 7th July.

JAMES CLARKE.

July 7th, 1863.

THE JACKSON HOTEL,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
J. MORRISON, Proprietor.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given to all persons interested, that the following named persons have settled their accounts in the Register's Office, at Huntingdon, and that the said accounts will be presented for confirmation and allowance, at an Orphans' Court, to be held at Huntingdon, in and for the County of Huntingdon, on Monday, the 18th day of August next, 1863, to wit:

1st. Final account of Thomas McLain, guardian of John R. Morrow, a minor child of Robert Morrow, late of Warriormark township, Huntingdon county, deceased.

2d. Administration account of Elizabeth Adamson, Administratrix of Arthur Adamson, late of Brady township, deceased.

3d. The Trust account of James G. Corbin, Trustee to sell the real estate of Arthur Adamson, late of Brady township deceased.

4th. Guardianship account of William Hildebrand, guardian of Margaret Smalley, A. P. Wilson Smalley and Henry B. Smalley, minor children of Dawson C. Smalley, deceased.

5th. Final account of Thomas A. Smelker, guardian of Samuel Hays, a minor child of Edward Hays, late of Shirley township, deceased.

6th. Administration account of Michael Barndollar and Benjamin Woolfett, Administrators of Michael Barndollar, deceased.

7th. The partial and supplemental Administration account of Henry Brewster, acting Executor of the last will and testament of John Brewster, deceased.

8th. Administration account of *H. L. McCarthey* and Samuel H. McCoy, Executors of John Brown, deceased, who in his lifetime was Administrator of his father William Brown, late of Brady township, deceased.

9th. Partial account of Andrew Miller and Robert G. McNeal, Administrators of Jacob H. Miller, late of Union township, deceased.

10th. Administration account of Jane Black and Robert Huey, Executors of James Black, late of Jackson township, deceased.

11th. Administration account of David Stewart and Jacob Harnish, surviving Executors of Tobias Harnish, late of Morris township, deceased.

12th. The account of David Snare, Esq., Administrator of Anna Hoffman, late of the borough of Huntingdon, deceased.

13th. Trust account of Livingston Robb, Trustee appointed to sell the unaccepted portions of the real estate of Thomas Lloyd, late of Walker township, deceased.

DANIEL W. WOMELSDORF,
Register's Office, } Register.
Hunt., July 14, 1863 }

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, to all persons interested, that the following inventories and appraisements of goods and chattels, set apart under the provisions of the Act of Assembly of April 14th, A. D. 1851, and the various supplements thereto, have been filed in the office of the Clerk of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, and will be presented to the Court for approval on Wednesday, the 12th day of August, A. D. 1863, viz:

The goods and chattels set apart to Margaret Lewis, widow of Abram Lewis, late of Shirley township, deceased.

2d. The goods and chattels set apart to Agnes Harper, widow of William Harper, late of Dublin township, deceased.

3d. The goods and chattels set apart to Caroline C. Watson, widow of John C. Watson, late of the borough of Huntingdon, deceased.

4th. The goods and chattels set apart to Sarah Irwin, widow of Dr. James M. Irwin, late of the borough of Alexandria, deceased.

5th. The goods and chattels set apart to Eliza Long, widow of John Long, late of Springfield township, deceased.

6th. The goods and chattels set apart to Mary Wilson, widow of John Wilson, late of Cromwell township deceased.

DANIEL W. WOMELSDORF,
Clerk of O. C.

Hunt., July 14, 1863.

NOTICE.—The public are cautioned not to purchase a sorrel mare and colt now in the possession of Ezekiel White, as the same belongs to me.

SOLOMON NUNNAMACHER.

Broad Top City, May 27, 1863

STRAYED AWAY.—Strayed away from the premises of the Subscriber in Juniata township, about the middle of June last, one red and white spotted mouly heifer calf, and one red steer calf with white spotted face—both a year old last spring. Any information of the whereabouts of the calves will be thankfully received, and expenses paid.

JOHN N. MOSSER

July 14, 1 63.

SAPONIFIER,
OR
CONCENTRATED LYE,
THE FAMILY SOAP MAKER.

THE PUBLIC ARE CAUTIONED against the SPURIOUS articles of LYE for making SOAP, &c., now offered for sale. The only GENUINE and PATENTED Lye is that made by the PENNSYLVANIA SALT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, their trade-mark for it being "SAPONIFIER, OR CONCENTRATED-LYE." The great SUCCESS of this article has led UNPRINCIPLED PARTIES to endeavor to IMITATE it, in violation of the Company's PATENTS.

All MANUFACTURERS, BUYERS or SELLERS of these SPURIOUS Lyes, are hereby NOTIFIED that the COMPANY have employed as their ATTORNEYS,

GEORGE HARDING, Esq., *of Phila.*, and WILLIAM BAKEWELL, Esq., *of Pittsburg*,

And that all MANUFACTURERS, USERS, or SELLERS of Lye, in violation of the rights of the Company, will be PROSECUTED at once.

The SAPONIFIER, or CONCENTRATED LYE, is for sale by all Druggists, Grocers and Country Stores.

TAKE NOTICE!

The UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT, Western District of Pennsylvania, No. 1, May Term, in 1862, in suit of THE PENNSYLVANIA SALT MANUFACTURING COMPANY *vs* THOMAS G. CHASE, decreed to the Company, on November 15, 1862, the EXCLUSIVE right granted by a patent owned by them for the SAPONIFIER. Patent dated October 21, 1856. Perpetual injunction awarded.

THE PENNSYLVANIA
SALT MANUFACTURING CO.
OFFICES:
127 Walnut Street, Philadelphia;
Pitt St. and Duquesne Way, Pittsburg.

April 29, 1863-3m.

J. E. GREENE, DENTIST.

Offers rimself to opposite the Exchange Hotel, on Railroad street, Huntingdon, Pa.

April 7, 1863.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE CELEBRATED FARM, KNOWN AS "ESQUIRE WRAY'S FARM,"

In Henderson township, about five miles from Huntingdon, and two and a half miles from Mill Creek, containing about 230 acres, one hundred and fifty of which are cleared and under good cultivation, enclosed by good fences.—There is a good apple orchard and also a good peach orchard on the premises. There is abundance of good water near the barn and house, and stream running through the premises. The improvements are a good log house weather-boarded, and large frame barn. Persons wishing to purchase a good farm should call and examine this property. Apply to the undersigned living on the premises.

HIRAM GRADY.

May 13 1863-3m*

ORNAMENTAL IRON WORKS.

WOOD & PEROT, 1131 Ridge avenue, PHILADELPHIA, PA.,

Offer for sale upon the most favorable Terms, NEW and BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS in great variety, of IRON RAILINGS for CEMETERIES, RESIDENCES, &c., of Wrought and Cast Iron, and GALVANIZED IRON and BRASS TUBING; IRON VERANDAHS, BALCONIES, STAIRS, COUNTERS, FOUNTAINS, GATES, COLUMNS, HITCHING POSTS, LAMP STANDS, VASES, TABLES, FLOWER STANDS, SOFAS, SETTEES, DEER, LIONS, ANIMALS, and all other Iron Work of a Decorative character. Designs furnished for selection. Persons applying for the same, will please state the kind of work needed.

June 3, 1863-3m

HEAD QUARTERS
FOR
NEW GOODS.
D. P. GWIN
INFORMS THE PUBLIC
THAT HE HAS
JUST OPENED
A
SPLENDID STOCK of NEW GOODS
THAT
CAN'T BE BEAT
IN
CHEAPNESS AND QUALITY.
COME AND SEE.
D. P. GWIN.

May 20, 1863.

1863.
SPRING AND SUMMER
FASHIONS!
ROBT. KING,
MERCHANT TAILOR,

Hill St., one door west of Carmon's Store,

HAS A FINE ASSORTMENT OF
GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS.

His assortment consists of

CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES, and
PLAIN AND FANCY VESTINGS,

the neatest and best that could be found in the city, all of which he will take pleasure in exhibiting, and making up to order. It will cost nothing to call and examine his goods. Call soon.

Huntingdon, April 15-3m

1863. 1863.
CLOTHING.
H. ROMAN.
NEW
CLOTHING
FOR
SPRING AND SUMMER,
JUST RECEIVED
AT
H. ROMAN'S
CHEAP CLOTHING STORE.

For Gentlemen's Clothing of the best material, and made in the best workmanlike manner, call at

H. ROMAN'S,
opposite the Franklin House in Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.

Huntingdon, May 20, 1863

THIS WAY! THIS WAY!
A NEW ARRIVAL OF
BOOTS & SHOES, HATS, etc.

JOHN H. WESTBROOK informs the public that he has just received a new stock of BOOTS and SHOES of all sizes and kinds to suit everybody.

Also, Hats, Hosiery, Shoe Findings, Morocco and Linings Skins, all of which will be sold at the lowest cash prices.

Don't forget the old stand in the Diamond. Old customers and the public generally are invited to call.

Huntingdon, May 20th, 1863.

HUNTINGDON FOUNDRY.—The business of the said foundry will hereafter be carried on by the undersigned, who will be at all times ready to make castings of all kinds, promptly and at moderate rates.

All persons having unsettled accounts with the late firm, will come forward and settle the same.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM.

March 31, 1863.-4m.*

C. P. KNIGHT & BROS.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
AND DEALERS IN
Fish, cheese & provisions generally
NOS. 114 & 115 SOUTH WHARVES,
PHILADELPHIA,
Have constantly on hand an assortment of
DRIED & PICKLED FISH, &c., viz:

Mackerel, Salmon, Shad,	Bloo Fish, Herrings, Cod Fish,	Beef, Pork, Lard,	Shoulders, Hams, Sides,	Cheese, Beans, Rice, &c.

April 22, 1863-3m.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,
PHILADELPHIA:
A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment, for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of Diseases of the Sexual Organs.

Medical Advice given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon. Valuable Reports on Spermatorrhœa, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, and on the new Remedies employed in the Dispensary, sent to the afflicted in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three Stamps for postage will be acceptable.

Address, DR. J. SKILLEN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. By order of the Directors.

EZRA D. HARTWELL, *President.*
GEO. FAIRCHILD, *Secretary.*
Dec. 31, 1862.-1y.

NEW STOCK OF GOODS.
EVERYBODY IS INVITED TO CALL AT
S. S. SMITH'S STORE,
ON HILL STREET, HUNTINGDON, PENNA.

THE BEST
SUGAR and MOLASSES,
COFFEE, TEA and CHOCOLATE,
FLOUR, FISH, SALT and VINEGAR,
CONFECTIONERIES, CIGARS and TOBACCO,
SPICES OF THE BEST, AND ALL KINDS,
and every other article usually found in a Grocery Store

ALSO— Drugs, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs,
Paints, Varnishes, Oils and Spts. Turpentine,
Fluid, Alcohol, Glass and Putty,
BEST WINE and BRANDY for medical purposes.
ALL THE BEST PATENT MEDICINES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
and a large number of articles too numerous to mention,

The public generally will please call and examine for themselves and learn my prices.

S. S. SMITH.

Huntingdon, Oct. 23, 1862.

TO ARMS!
RUSH TO THE STORE OF
SIMON COHN,
AT COFFEE RUN STATION,

and see the new and elegant assortment of Goods he has just received, consisting in part of

Dry Goods, Groceries,
Queensware, Hardware,
Clothing, Boots, Shawls,
Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes,

and all other articles kept in country stores, which he is offering at his Mammoth Store, at Coffee Run Station, at unusually low prices. The public are invited to call and examine his Goods.

Having arrangements with large firms in Philadelphia and other eastern cities, he is able to buy his goods cheaper than other country merchants, and can consequently, undersell them! In exchange for goods, he takes all kinds of country produce at the highest cash prices. By strict attention to the wants of customers, he hopes to receive a *continuation of the liberal patronage with which* he has been heretofore favored.

Mr. Cohn is Agent of the Broad Top R. R. Co., at Coffee Run Station, and is prepared to ship all kinds of Grain to the Eastern markets. Having a large Ware Room, farmers can store with him until ready to ship. Every convenience will be afforded them.

June 10, 1863-tf

NEW CLOTHING
AT LOW PRICES.
M. CUTMAN
HAS JUST OPENED A FINE STOCK OF NEW
SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING,
Which he offers to all who want to be
CLOTHED,
AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

His Stock consists of Ready-made Clothing for

MEN AND BOYS,

ALSO,

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, &C., &C.

Should gentlemen desire any particular kind or cut of clothing not found in the stock on hand, by leaving their measure they can be

Flag Presentation in the City of Philadelphia.

At the time the 46th Regiment, P. V. M., of which Col. John J. Lawrence is Commander, was ordered to Philadelphia, the ladies of Huntingdon were getting up a flag to be presented to it in their names, but the departure of the Regiment before it could be prepared, prevented the presentation of it at Huntingdon, where the Regiment was formed. The flag was prepared in Philadelphia under the direction of Erskine H. Miles, 1st Lieut. of the 3d Pa. Artillery, and presented by him to the Regiment in Philadelphia by the request of the fair donors, in the manner disclosed in the following correspondence:

H. Qs. 3d Pa. Art. (152 Pa. Vols.)
218 S. 3d St., Phila., July 23, '63.

SIR:—The Ladies of Huntingdon have requested me to present to the soldiers of the 46th Penna. Vol. Militia this Flag. It is the Flag of our country, and it has commanded the respect and admiration of the world for over eighty years. It has floated on every sea on the Globe, and ever been looked upon as the banner of the free and the brave. Its lustre, thank God is still undimmed, and the protection of its honor and its glory is bequeathed to you, and to me, and to every lover of his country. To shield it is a sacred trust, and to die beneath its folds is the best epitaph on earth.

The donors of this flag repose confidence in you and I know that you will not betray it. To many of you the roar of musketry, the thunder of artillery, the bursting shell and the crashing steel are peculiar sounds. You have heard them all on the blood stained fields of "Antietam, Fredericksburg, and Chancellorsville." You nobly sustained the honor of your flag then and the occasion is as important and as sacred now. Your services may not be required, but should they be, if the scenes that have disgraced New York are to be re-enacted here, (which God forbid,) and you are called upon to meet the traitorous foe, meet them, not with blank cartriges, but with the deadly bullet and the cold piercing steel. But it is needless for me to tell you your duty. You all know it and can executo it. The time for talking has gone by and the eloquence of action has taken its place. Tidings of victory are borne to us on every breeze, and God grant, that ere long the flag of our Union, by "angel hands to valor given," will again and forever wave over every hill and every fort on this "our own, our native land."

Colonel Lawrence, in the name and on behalf of the loyal ladies of Huntingdon, I commit to your care and that of the brave men you command, this flag, feeling that it cannot be in truer or worthier hands.

"Take thy banner, and may it wave,
Proudly o'er the good and brave."

Regretting that my duties here will not permit me to make the presentation in person,

I am Colonel,
Your ob't servant,
E. H. MILES, 1st Lt. 3d Pa. Art.

To Col. J. J. LAWRENCE,
46th Pa. Vol. Militia.

HEADQUARTERS 46th Reg't P. V. M.,
PHILADELPHIA, July 23, '63.

SIR:—The 46th Regiment by a unanimous voice requested me to thank the good and loyal ladies of Huntingdon for the beautiful flag presented to the Regiment this day through you It is the "old Flag" the sacred emblem of our nationality, whose broad stripes and bright stars we have been taught to love, revere, and protect, and as its silken folds wave over the heads of the brave men of the 46th, a guide to duty or glory, our thoughts will go back to good old Huntingdon, and many silent prayers will be offered for the fair and patriotic donors.

The ladies of Huntingdon are well known throughout the army, and I might say the entire country as the soldiers' friends. They have an enviable reputation for their unbounded hospitality and kindness to the soldier, as has been shown on every occasion since the war began.

In conclusion, I can only say that if it is our privilege to meet the enemy, the 46th will not dishonor her Flag.

Very truly, your friend,
J. J. LAWRENCE,
Col. Comd'g 46th P. V. M.

To Lieut. E. H. MILES,
Phila., July 23, '63.

Interesting from Gettysburg.

We find the following items of general interest in the Adams *Sentinel*, of the 28th inst:

TOUCHING INCIDENT OF THE BATTLE FIELD.—One day last week, among the relics of the dreadful fight, there was picked up by a soldier, and presented to a lady of our acquaintance, a small paper, which contained two separate locks of hair attached thereto, directed to Mr. Wellerford, from Louisiana, by his wife, in a beautiful handwriting. Below one lock was Fanny Wellerford, below the other Richard Wellerford—and below both *"Our darlings!"* These fond mementoes of his home and children had been sent on to him by his attached wife, to cheer his heart in the far distant land to which the fortunes of war had brought him; and probably he wore the tender testimonials near his heart when the fatal missile of death separated him from those he loved in his far off southern home. Strangers now possess the tender relic, and he rests beneath the clods of a northern valley, his grave probably unmarked and undistinguished from hundreds around him, who met their death on the bloody field of Gettysburg—and his wife and children look in vain for the return of the loved husband and father.

The Christian Commission and Sanitary Commission are still engaged in the noble work of bringing comfort to the wounded soldier. Boxes of valuable articles are still pouring in for them from the cities and country—and they are liberally dispensed. We can bear testimony to the self-denying labors of the members of the Christian Commission, who have been for many days and nights attending to the wants and ministering to the comforts of the soldier. Some of them are nearly worn down in the noble service, but their spirits never flag in the good cause, and they are richly earning the undying gratitude of the suffering.

A general hospital has been established on the elevated grounds east of the town, and the wounded are being removed there as rapidly as possible from the different town and country hospitals. It is very large and conveniently laid out, and will be more airy and comfortable than the others have been. The wounded are also being removed by hundreds daily for hospitals abroad.

Gov. Curtin has made arrangements with David Wills, Esq., of this place, for the removal of all Pennsylvanians killed in the late battles, furnishing transportation for the body and one attendant, at the expense of the State. Maps, and lists of wounded and sick, with their localities, have been prepared, and a great deal of important information can be had at the office of Mr. Wills.

The bank of Gettysburg has resumed its operations, and is transacting business as before the rebel invasion. This excellent institution has suffered no pecuniary loss, beyond the inconvenience occasioned by the hasty removal of its valuables to a place of safety, and the delay of business incident to its doors being closed for the time being.

Rebel Atrocities in East Tennessee.

The editor of the Memphis *Bulletin*, who has been on a visit to Nashville, communicates the following to his paper, in reference to rebel rule in east Tennessee. Col. Crawford, the gentleman from whom the facts are obtained, has a personal knowledge of some of the circumstances, having left the scenes of their enactment quite recently, and vouches for the truth of all of them.

In the month of January, 1863, at Laurel, N. C., near the Tennessee border, all the salt was seized for distribution by Confederate commissioners. Salt was selling at seventy-five to one hundred dollars a sack. The commissioners declared that the "tories sho'd have none," and positively refused to give Union men their portion of the quantity to be distributed in that vicinity. This palpable injustice roused the Union men; they assembled together and determined to seize their proportion of the salt by force. They did so, taking at Marshall, N. C., what they deemed to be their just share.

Immediately afterwards, the 65th North Carolina regiment, under command of Lieutenant Colonel James Keith, was ordered to Laurel to arrest the offenders.

L. M. Allen was Col. of the regiment, but had been suspended for six months for crime and drunkenness.—Many of the men engaged in the salt seizure left their homes. Those who did not participate in it became the sufferers. Among those arrested were Joseph Wood, about sixty years of age; David Shelton, sixty; James Shelton, fifty; Boddy Shelton, forty-five; Elison King, forty; Halen Moore, forty; Wade Moore, thirty-five; Isaiah Shelton, fifteen; Wm. Shelton 12; James Metcalf, ten; Jasper Channel, fourteen; Samual Shelton, nineteen, and his brother, aged seventeen, sons of Lifus Shelton—in all, thirteen men and boys. Nearly all of them declared they were innocent, and had taken no part in appropriating the salt.—They begged for a trial, asserting that they could prove their innocence.

Colonel Allen, who was with his troops, but not in command, told them they should have a trial, but they would be taken to Tennessee for that purpose. They bid farewell to their wives, daughters, and sisters, directing them to procure the witnesses and bring them to the court in Tennessee, where they supposed their trial would take place. Alas! how little they dreamed what a fate awaited them!

The poor fellows had proceeded but a few miles when they were turned from the road into a gorge in the mountain, and halted. Without any warning of what was to be done with them, five of them were ordered to kneel down. Ten paces in front of these five, a file of soldiers were placed with loaded muskets. The terrible reality flashed upon the minds of the doomed patriots. Old man Wood, (sixty years of age) cried out: "For God's sake, men, you are not going to shoot us? If you are going to murder us, give us at least time to pray."—Colonel Allen was reminded of his promise to give them a trial. They were informed that Allen had no authority; that Keith was in command; and that there was no time for praying. The order was given to fire.—The old men and boys put their hands to their faces and rent the air with their agonizing cries of despair; the soldiers wavered, and hesitated to obey the command. Keith said, if they did not fire instantly he would make them change places with the prisoners. The soldiers raised their guns, the victims shuddered convulsively, the word was given to fire, and the five men fell pierced with rebel bullets. Old man Wood and Shelton were shot in the head, their brains scattered upon the ground, and they died without a struggle. The other three lived only a few minutes.

Five others were ordered to kneel, among them little Billy Shelton, a mere child, only twelve years old. He implored the men not to shoot him in the face. "You have killed my father and brothers," said he; "you have shot my father in the face; do not shoot me in the face." He covered his face with his hands. The soldiers received the order to fire, and five more fell. Poor little Billy Shelton was wounded in both arms. He ran to an officer, clasped him around the legs, and besought him to spare his life. "You have killed my old father and my three brothers; you have shot me in both arms—I forgive you all this—I can get well. Let me go home to my mother and sisters." What a heart of adament the man must have who could disregard such an appeal The little boy was dragged back to the place of execution; again the terrible word "fire!" was given, and he fell dead, eight balls having entered his body. The remaining three were murdered in the same manner. Those in whom life was not entirely extinct the heartless officers despatched with their pistols.

Old Mrs. Unus Riddle, aged eighty-five years, was whipped, hung, and robbed of a considerable amount of money Many others were treated with the same barbarity. And the men who did this were called soldiers! The daughters of William Shelton, a man of wealth and highly respectable, were requested by some of the officers to sing and play for them. They played and sang a few national airs.—Keith learned of it, and ordered that the ladies be placed under arrest and ordered to the guardhouse, where they remained all night.

Old Mrs. Sallie Moore, seventy years of age, was whipped with hickory rods till the blood ran in streams down her back to the ground; and the perpetrators of this was clothed in the habiliments of rebellion, and bore the name of soldiers!

One woman, who had an infant five or six weeks old, was tied in the snow to a tree, her child placed in the doorway in her sight, and she was informed that if she did not tell all she knew about the seizure of the salt, both herself and child would be allowed to perish. Houses were burned and torn down. All kinds of property was destroyed and carried off.

How the Rebels get Conscripts.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 22.

Having reached here this morning in charge of forty-seven prisoners of war, captured at Champion Hills battle, and having an hour or two leisure before starting on my return, I have concluded to improve the time by making another "jotting by the way."

Among the prisoners were natives of Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, Tennessee and Arkansas; and having a curiosity to know what was thought of the war by themselves, and by the people of the communities from which they came, I called one after another to take a seat beside me, and in the course of familiar conversation I learned from each all I could.

The first with whom I conversed was a native of East Tennessee. His story was brief but very interesting and instructive. While about a mile away from home, on the high road, he was seized by a party of rebel soldiers, and told that he must join them. He declined, saying that he had an aged father and mother at home who were dependent upon him, and that his wife and two small children had no other protector or any one upon whom they could rely for support; but all his pleading was of no avail. Without a coat or preperation of any kind, and without even permitting him to go to his home to bid his loved ones farewell, they compelled him at once to "fall in," and in due time delivered him over to the commanding officer at Vicksburg.

In the fights which occurred prior to Pemberton and his forces going into Vicksburg he was in the ranks, but having a constant desire to get rid of a service he so much disliked, and in which he was so inhumanly thrust, he managed to lag behind on the plea of sickness, and was finally picked up by our own troops. His lips trembled and eye glistened as he told his pitiful history, and again and again he said if he only had his wife and children, and father and mother here, he would willingly abandon what little he left behind and rid himself from such a people forever.

He further told me that an old uncle of his, who had given food to some *Union* soldiers who had chanced to pass his house, was attacked by a rebel soldier and actually cut to pieces at his own home, receiving three gashes in the left breast with a bowie knife.

With such examples of *Southern* conscription and brutality before us, who could find fault with the just and equitable law passed by our own Congress for obtaining soldiers; and who will not thank God that he does not live in the midst of such beasts and demons?

The next one with whom I conversed was also from East Tennessee, and he too had been compelled to go into the rebel ranks, but under less aggravating circumstances. A squad of rebel soldiers came to his house and informed him that both he and an elder brother must go with them. He and his brother both tried to excuse themselves because of their having families who were wholly dependent upon them for support, and that if they left, there would be no one to look after their growing crops, besides which the elder brother was in very poor health; but no excuse would be accepted, and they were compelled to march away, though they were permitted to bid farewell to their wives and little ones before leaving.

I asked him whether they had not been regularly conscripted and notified thereof? He answered no—that they had no intimation whatever of the matter until called upon by the rebel squad; and that, though earnestly appealed to take the elder brother before an examining surgeon, they utterly refused, but marched them straight off to Vicksburg. The elder brother only stood it about a month. He sickened still more, and finally died, and this brother is alone left to tell the sad news to his afflicted family. He had never heard from either of the families, or from any of his friends, since he left home, and seemed much distressed for the want of knowledge as to their fate. Both these Tennesseans informed me that in their neighborhoods the Union feeling largely predominated, and that none joined the service from there except those forced into the ranks.

After this evidence from those who have seen and suffered, I better understand the force of Parson Brownlow's statements relative to the suffering of the Union people in East Tennessee. —[Cor. Trenton Gazette.

The Dead at Gettysburg.

By the following order it will be seen that the dead at Gettysburg cannot be removed during the months of August and September:

GETTYSBURG, July 31st.
H. Qs. Dep't of the Susquehanna,
Gettysburg, Pa., July 30, '63.

General Order No. 2.

During the months of August and September, 1863, no corpse will be allowed to be disinterred from any of the burial grounds, cemeteries or battle grounds of Gettysburg.

The health of the wounded soldiers and citizens of this community, requires the stringent enforcement of this order, and any violation of it reported to these headquarters, will be met with summary and severe punishment. By command of

H. CLAY ALLEMAN,
Col 36th Reg't Comd'g the Post.
J. M. UTLEY, Post Adj't

An Act of Villainy.

A correspondent of the Boston *Traveller*, writing from Sharpsburg an account of General Kilpatrick's charge on the enemy's rear guard, near Downsville, relates the occurrence of a dastardly act, as follows:

"On Tuesday General Kilpatrick got within half a mile of the enemy's rear guard, near Downsville, when our spies discovered that lines of rifle-pits were ready to contest their advance. These works were erected on the brow of quite a large hill, and General Kilpatrick at once resolved to fuel the strength of his foe. Two companies of the 6th Michigan cavalry, B and F, were ordered to charge up the hill to the earthworks, which was done in fine style. As our men dashed in sight the rebels were seen to throw down their arms and hoist a flag of trace.

Supposing, of course, the enemy had surrendered, they continued on, and when within fifty or sixty feet the entire rebel force, which must have numbered from 700 to 1,000 men, seized their rifles and fired upon our men, taking them completely by surprise.

Finding the force so much larger than they anticipated, our men gave them a volly and fell back to the main body of cavalry. The rebels, after completely stripping the victims of their shoes and stockings, fled to a dense piece of woods three miles beyond, carrying off their dead and wounded. I visited the scene of their hellish plot in order to obtain the casualties, and a more revolting spectacle never presented itself.

In all directions, as far as the eye could reach on the top of the hill, lay the lifeless remains of our brave defenders, the warm blood oozing from their mortal wounds in streams that formed in pools amid the grass, while at their side, bleeding, lay their faithful chargers, stiff in death, the sharers of their fate.

A knot of soldiers gathered around the bodies of the slain, swearing eternal revenge upon the dastardly assassins who so cowardly shot their heroic comrades, and then bayoneted them. This is a horrible fact, which I witnessed personally—after killing our men, they pierced their bodies with bayonets and swords, robbed the dead of their finger-rings, boots, stockings, hats, and every article of value.

The Capture of Morgan.

The Cleveland *Herald* furnishes the following particulars of the capture of Morgan and his gang.

"On Saturday General Brooks, commanding the department, proceeded to Wellsville and established his headquarters in the Cleveland and Pittsburg depot, where he was assisted by the managing officer of the road, who had placed the transportation and telegraph resources of the road at his disposal. Finding that there was a probability that Morgan would cross the road in the vicinity of Salineville, a train of cars was sent up the road, about 6 o'clock Sunday morning, with a regiment of six months Pennsylvania infantry, under command of Col. Gallagher. These were disembarked at Salineville, and marched to a point about two miles distant, where the rebels were expected to cross. The infantry were posted on some rising ground commanding the road, with orders to prevent Morgan's passage.

"At this time the utmost alarm existed among the people of Salineville. The houses were closed, doors and windows locked and barred, and women and children stampeding into the country with whatever portable property could be carried along. The men who had weapons and courage turned out to resist the progress of the dreaded rebel, whilst all the others fled with the women and children.

"In a short time the expected rebels made their appearance, coming round a bend in the road. On catching sight of the infantry, they halted, and turned their horses' heads in another direction. Before they could get out of the range they found themselves in, Major Way, with two hundred and fifty men of the 9th Michigan cavalry, dashed in among them and commenced cutting right and left. The rebels made but a brief resistance. A few shots were fired by them, and then the whole party broke into utter confusion. Men dismounted, threw down their arms and begged for quarter, whilst others gallopped around wildly in search of a place of escape, and were "brought to time" by a pistol shot or sabre stroke.

"Morgan himself was riding in a carriage drawn by two white horses. Major Way saw him, and gallopping up reached for him. Morgan jumped out at the other side of the carriage, leaped over a fence, seized a horse, and gallopped off as fast as horse flesh, spurred by frightened heels, could carry him. About a couple of hundred of his men succeeded in breaking away and following their fugitive leader.—In the buggy, thus hastily "evacuated" by Morgan, were found his "rations," consisting of a loaf of bread, some hard-boiled eggs, and a bottle of whiskey.

"The number of killed in this fight was much less than at first reported. The number of killed rebels were set down at from twenty to thirty, but this must be overrated, as we cannot learn of more than five or six dead bodies having been found. There was a considerable number of wounded, and about two hundred prisoners taken, together with horses and arms. A special train was sent to Wellsville in the afternoon, with about two hundred and fifty prisoners, captured in the fight, or picked up in the neighborhood afterwards.

"Morgan and the remajnder of his scattered forces pressed three citizens of Salineville into their service as guides, and continued their flight on the New Lisbon road. One of the impressed guides made his escape and rode back, conveying intelligence of the route taken, which it was believed was with the ultimate design of reaching the Ohio river higher up—forces were immediately dispatched from Wellsville to head him off, while another force followed hotly in his rear, and a strong militia force from New Lisbon, came down to meet him.

"About 2 o'clock in the afternown these various detachments closed in around Morgan in the vicinity of West Point, about midway between New Lisbon and Wellsville. The rebels were driven to a bluff from which there was no escape except by fighting their way through, or leaping from a lofty and almost perpendicular precipice. Finding themselves thus cooped, Morgan concluded that "discretion was the better part of valor," and 'came down' as gracefully as the coon did to Davy Crockett. He, with the remainder of his gang, surrendered to Col. Shackleford, who was well acquainted with the redoubtable "John," and is said to be a distant relative.

"The militia are constantly bringing in to the line of road stray prisoners, picked up in the country. The hills are swarming with armed men hunting for fugitive rebels.

"Morgan's men were poorly dressed, ragged, dirty, and very badly used up. Some of them wore remnants of gray uniform, but most of them were attired in spoils gathered during their raid. They were very much discouraged at their raid and the prospect of things generally.

"Morgan himself appeared in good spirits, and quite unconcerned at his ill-luck. He is a well-built man, of fresh complexion, and sandy hair and beard."

Veteran Troops.

War Department, Adj. Gen.'s Office,
WASHINGTON, July 14, '63.

General Order No. 216.

1. All able-bodied men, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, who have heretofore been enlisted and have served for not less than nine months, have been honorably, discharged and can pass the examination required by the mustering regulations of the United States, may be enlisted in any regiment they choose, new or old, and, when mustered into the United States service, will be entitled to all the benefits provided by General Orders No. 191 for recruiting "veteran volunteers."

A regiment, battalion, or company shall bear the title "veteran" only in case at least one-half its members, at the time of muster into the United States service, are "veteran volunteers."

2. The benefit provided by General Orders 191, for "veteran volunteers," will be extended to men who re-enlisted prior to the promulgation of that order, provided they have fulfilled the conditions therein set forth. By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adj. Gen.

A man who enlists in the veteran corps must show that he was honorably discharged, and has served not less than nine months, when he will be entitled to four hundred and two (402) dollars bounty from the Government, and one hundred and fifty (150) dollars from the State, according to orders.

A veteran volunteer cannot be enlisted in any new organization and obtain the four hundred and two (402) dollars Government bounty. The veteran corps is to be composed entirely of men who have not served less than nine months, and have been honorably discharged from the service.

A Slave.

We take the following from the Vicksburg correspondence of the Missouri *Democrat*:

"I will relate an incident, which occurred this morning, at the expense of a gallant young soldier. He was prospecting around town, when his attention was attracted to a stable of very fine horses. While admiring their fine points, he was surprised by the appearance of a very facinating young lady, as she emerged from another apartment of the horse-house, and bowed politely, and smiled killingly upon him. He stammered out something like an apology for his seeming intrusion, mixing up the words "proclamation" and "confiscation," &c., and ended by asking who was the owner of the place?

"Dr. Neely," replied the lady.

"And you—you are his wife?" said the soldier, doubtfully.

"No," said the lady.

"Then his daughter?"—this was said very smilingly.

"No."

"No; no relation that I know of."

"Then a lady friend, on a visit?"—puzzlingly.

"No," not that, either.

"Well, then, may I be permitted to ask *who* you are?"

"Certainly," replied the lady, who had enjoyed the soldier's discomfiture with a piquant relish. "*I am his slave.*"

The soldier gave one long, last, lingering look, and with a low whistle, departed.

Highly Important from N. Carolina.

FORTRESS MONROE, Aug. 2.—The steamer Escort, arrived this morning with Newburn dates to the 1st inst.

The Raleigh *Standard* denounces Jeff Davis as a repudiator in whom no confidence should be placed, and whose efforts to establish a Southern Confederacy will be a failure.

The Richmond *Enquirer* calls upon Jeff. Davis to suppress the Raleigh *Standard* and wipe out the Supreme Court of North Carolina.

The *Standard* says Governor Vance will stand by the Supreme Court, and the *Standard* also, if necessary, and if Jeff. Davis attempts to use physical force to suppress the *Standard*, Davis will be met with physical force, and a revolution in this State will be the result.

The *Standard* says that North Carolina has furnished 95,000 soldiers for this causeless war, 40,000 of whom are either killed or wounded, and that North Carolina should send a delegation to Washington at once and see what terms can be obtained and not wait for Jeff Davis.

STRAYED.

STRAYED away from the subscriber residing at Union Coal Bank, Broad Top, Huntingdon county, Pa., two Cows, the one yellow with a white face, horns cut and one ear split, about three years old and had a bell on; the other about five years old, black and white spotted sides and a white face, one ear split. Any person returning them to the undersigned or giving any information concerning them, will be liberally rewarded.

PATRICK QUINN.

Hunt., June 5, 1863.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

All persons interested will please take notice, that the undersigned deputy Collector of U. S. Internal Revenue for Huntingdon county, will attend on the 1st and 2d Tuesdays of each month, at the Jackson Hotel, in the borough of Huntingdon, to receive taxes, &c. commencing on the 7th inst.

JAMES CLARKE.

July 7th, 1863.

P. GWIN'S is the place to buy good and style Carpet.

COURT AFFAIRS.

AUGUST TERM, 1863.

TRIAL LIST FOR AUGUST TERM, 1863.

W. W. & D. C. Entrekin	vs	Michael Stone.
Same	vs	Same.
Mary C. McCauley	vs	West Branch In. Co.
Henry Oxhely	vs	Daniel Hontz.
William McDivit	vs	Sarah McDivit.
Anna Gallinger, wife	vs	Wm. Bollerock.
Grove for Cessna	vs	Dougherty & McIlhany.
J. D. & H. Swoope	vs	Joseph McCoy.

Prothonotary's Office,
Hunt., July 14, 1863.

W. C. WAGONER, Pro't'y.

GRAND JURORS.

Isaac Brumbaugh, farmer, Penn.
Wm. M. Brewster, merchant, Shirley.
James Cree, merchant, Dublin.
William Christy, J. P., Alexandria.
George W. Cobell, tanner, Tell.
John Davidson, cabinet maker, Barree.
Levi Evens, gentleman, Carbon.
Kensey L. Green, farmer, Clay.
James Gwyn, gentleman, Huntingdon,
James Gillin, distiller, Brady.
John Gemmill, farmer, Porter.
John Hamilton, laborer, Carbon.
David Megahan, Plasterer, Penn.
G. Miller, (river) farmer, Henderson.
James Meguire, " West.
Solomon Rough, " Clay.
David Smith, " Union.
Samuel Sprankle, " Franklin.
John Wall, gentleman, Warriorsmark.
Simon White, farmer, Juniata.
William Wagoner, mason, Clay.
Jacob Young, farmer, Cromwell.
James Querry, farmer, Union.

TRAVERSE JURORS.

Thomas Armstrong, farmer, West.
Pat'k Bence, cabinet maker, Clay.
Isaac Brumbaugh, farmer, Hopewell.
James J. Berry, forgeman, Franklin.
James B. Carothers, farmer, Morris.
Oliver Colegate, " Shirley.
Richard Colegate, " Clay.
Henry C. Cramer, " Springfield.
George Custenbarger, " Franklin.
John A. Campbell, " Brady.
Jesse Cook, miner, Carbon.
Jacob Devore, farmer, Clay.
John Duff, " Jackson.
Isaiah Fleck, " Cromwell.
Valentine Fink, " Henderson.
Elijah R. Green, " Clay.
Sam. L. Glasgow, " Clay.
John Griffith, " Tod,
William Gayton, " Union.
Andrew Grubb, laborer, Penn.
A. S. Harrison, miller, Huntingdon.
Henry L. Harvey, " Franklin.
Mordecai Henry, farmer, West.
Benj. B. Hopkins, forgeman, Porter.
David Johnston, saddler, Penn.
William Jordon, farmer, Cromwell.
Henry Krider, " Warriorsmark
Lewis Knode, " Porter.
John Kesslering, " Springfield.
Thomas Logan, " Barree.
Uriah Lewis, gas-fitter, Huntingdon.
Saml. Lehman, farmer, Warriorsmark.
Nathan McDivit, " Oneida.
Charles Miller, " Huntingdon.
Peter Piper, " Porter.
John Piper, Jr., carpenter, Alexandria.
William Parsons, farmer, Tell.
David Peterson, " Dublin.
Casper Reecy, teamster, Carbon.
George Russel, farmer, Hopewell.
James T. Scott, laborer, Tod.
Moses Swoope, farmer, Union.
James Shively, " West.
James Ward, " Walker.
J. Whittaker, gentleman, Huntingdon.
John M. Wallace, carpenter, Clay.
Adolphus White, farmer, Oneida.
Thomas L. Utley, Clerk, Springfield.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

June 17, 1863.

Extra and Extra Family Flour..... $6@$7 25
Common and Superfine..... 5 75@6 00
Rye Flour..... 4 50
Corn Meal..... 2 75@3 00
Extra White Wheat..... $1 38@1 45
Fair and Prime Red..... 1 34@1 39
Rye..... 71@ 80
Corn, prime Yellow..... 83
Oats..... 53
Clover seed..... $5 25@5 50
Timothy..... $1 50@1 75
Wool..... 30@36c
Hides..... 9

HUNTINGDON MARKETS.

Extra Family Flour ₰ bbl..... $6@$7 25
Extra do pack..... 6 00
White Wheat..... 1 30
Red Wheat..... 1 20
Rye..... 1 00
Corn..... 100
Oats..... 75
Clover seed..... 4 50
Timothy..... 2 50
Dried Apples..... 1 50
Butter..... 12
Eggs..... 12
Lard..... 10
Ham..... 10
Shoulder..... 8
Side..... 8
Tallow..... 9

TEACHERS' EXAMINATION.

To the School Directors and Teachers of Huntingdon County.

The Annual Examination of Teachers for the present year will be held in the several Districts as follows:

Morris, Saturday, August 15th, at Spruce Creek.
Carbon, Tuesday, " 18th, Coalmont.
Franklin, Thursday " 20th, Petersburg.
Porter & Alexandria Bor. Saturday, Aug. 22d Alexandria
Warriorsmark, Tuesday, Aug. 25th, Birmingham.
West, Thursday, Aug. 27th, S. C. Tod's.
Brady, Saturday, September 5th, Millstick.
Barree, Tuesday, " 8th, Manor Hill.
Jackson, Wednesday, " 9th, McAlevy's Fort.
Shirley, Friday, " 11th, Mount Union.
Walker, Saturday, " 12th, R. R. Station, S. H.
Union, Tuesday, " 15th, Mapleton.
Juniata, Wednesday, " 16th, Bell Crown S. H.
Henderson, Friday, " 18th, Union S. H.
Oneida, Saturday, " 19th, Centre U. S. H.
Shirley, Bor. & Tp. Tuesday, Sept. 22d, Shirleysburg.
Cromwell, Wednesday, " 23d, Orbisonia.
Dublin, Thursday, " 24th, Shade Gap.
Tell, Friday, " 25th, Bollinger Town.
Cass Bor. & Tp. Tuesday, " 29th, Cassville.
Clay, Wednesday, " 30th, Scottsville.
Springfield, Thursday, October 1st, Meadow Gap.
Penn, Tuesday, " 6th, Warriorsmark.
Hopewell, Wednesday, " 7th, Coffee Run.
Tod, Thursday, " 8th, Newberry.

Examination will commence at 9 o'clock.

☞ Teachers will please remember that certificates in order to be valid will require a 5 cent revenue stamp.

R. M'DIVITT,
Co. Sup't.

Hunt., June 5, 1863.

WHEELER & WILSON'S

SEWING MACHINE.

R. A. C. KERR,
ALTOONA, PA.,
AGENT
FOR BLAIR AND HUNTINGDON COUNTIES.

SAMUEL S. HUTCHISON

THESE MACHINES ARE ADMITted to be the best ever offered to the public, and their superiority is satisfactorily established by the fact that in the last two years,

OVER 1,400 MORE,

of these machines have been sold than of any other man ufactured, and more medals have been awarded the proprietors by fair and Institutes than to any other. The Machines are warranted to do all that is claimed by them. They are now in use in several families in Altoona, and in every case they give entire satisfaction.

The Agent visits the people desiring information as to the superiority of the Machines, as A. W. Benedict, Joseph Watson, E. H. Tarbet and E. E. Barleman.

The Machines can be seen and examined at the store of the Agent at Altoona.

Price of No. 1 Machine, three plated, glass foot and new style Hemmer—$65. No. 2, ornamental bonnet, glass foot and new style Hemmer—$55. No. 3, plain, with old style Hemmer—$45.

WHEELER & WILSON'S

MEN WANTED FOR THE INVALID CORPS.

Only those faithful soldiers who, from wounds or the hardships of war, are no longer fit for active field duty, will be received in this Corps of Honor. Enlistments will be for three years, unless sooner discharged. Pay and allowance same as for officers and men of the United States infantry; except that no premium or bounties for enlistment will be allowed. This will not invalidate any pensions or bounties which may be due for previous services.

For the convenience of service, the men will be selected for three grades of duty. Those who are most efficient and able-bodied, and capable of performing guard duty, etc., will be armed with muskets, and assigned to companies of the First Battalion. Those of the next degree of efficiency, including those who have lost a hand or an arm; and the least effective, including those who have lost a foot or leg, to the companies of the Second or Third Battalions; they will be armed with swords

The duties will be to act chiefly as provost guards and garrisons for cities; guards for hospitals and other public buildings; and as clerks, orderlies, &c. If found necessary, they may be assigned to forts, &c.

Acting Assistant Provost Marshals general are authorized to appoint officers of the Regular Service, or of the Invalid Corps, to administer the oath of enlistment to those men who have completely fulfilled the prescribed conditions of admission to the Invalid Corps, viz:

1. That the applicant is unfit for service in the field.
2. That he is fit for the duties, or some of them, indicated above.
3. That, if not now in the service, he was honorably discharged.
4. That he is meritorious and deserving.

For enlistment or further information, apply to the Board of Enrollment for the district in which the applicant is a resident

By order of JAMES B. FRY, Provost Marshal General.

J. D. CAMPBELL,
Captain and Provost Marshal.

Huntingdon, July 8, 1863.

A JOINT RESOLUTION PROPOSING CERTAIN AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

BE it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendments be proposed to the Constitution of the Commonwealth, in accordance with the tenth article thereof:

There shall be an additional section to the third article of the Constitution, to be designated as section four, as follows:

SECTION 4. Whenever any of the qualified electors of this Commonwealth shall be in any actual military service, under a requisition from the President of the United States, or by the authority of this Commonwealth, such electors may exercise the right of suffrage in all elections by the citizens, under such regulations as are, or shall be, prescribed by law, as fully as if they were present at their usual place of election.

There shall be two additional sections to the eleventh article of the Constitution, to be designated as sections eight, and nine, as follows:

SECTION 8. No bill shall be passed by the Legislature, containing more than one subject, which shall be clearly expressed in the title, except appropriation bills.

SECTION 9. No bill shall be passed by the Legislature granting any powers, or privileges, in any case, where the authority to grant such powers or privileges, has been, or may hereafter be, conferred upon the courts of this Commonwealth.

JOHN CESSNA,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN P. PENNIS,
Speaker of the Senate.

Office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth.

HARRISBURG, July 1, 1863.

PENNSYLVANIA, SS:

[L. S.] I do hereby certify that the foregoing and annexed is a full, true and correct copy of the original Joint Resolution of the General Assembly, entitled "A Joint Resolution proposing certain Amendments to the Constitution," as the same remains on file in this office.

IN TESTIMONY whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Secretary's office to be affixed, the day and year above written.

ELI SLIFER,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

July 7th, 1863—tc.

HOWARD & WILFONG'S

PATENT HAY ELEVATOR.

THE saving in time and labor by the use of this form of Elevator, has been long established. Its operation is to force the teeth into the load, start the hoe and lift the hay to the desired point—pull the cord, then the fork swings on the eye-bolts and lets the hay fall into the mow.

Farmers tell us they have hoisted from 500 to 1800 lbs. at one lift, on a three horse load at four hoists. We have notes from Graham, Linton and Passmore—Pay bill Mercer—E. Bard & Son and others, who endorse their superiority and have them for sale. We respectfully solicit orders for one or more forks.

J. N. WILFONG & CO.,
July 7, 1863-1m. 171 and 16 Baker St., Phila.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Orphans Court of Huntingdon county, to distribute the fund in the hands of John C. Watson, Esq., Trustee appointed by the said Court to sell the real estate of Thomas M. Green, deceased, hereby gives notice that he will attend to said duty on Saturday, the 25th of July next, at one o'clock P. M., at his office in the borough of Huntingdon, when and where all persons having claims against the said fund, are required to present the same or be debarred from coming in for a share of the said fund.

THEO. H. CREMER, Auditor.

July 7th, 1863.

HAINES BROS'

CELEBRATED N. Y. PIANOS.

These Instruments are not surpassed by any made, and are warranted to give perfect satisfaction. A circular of the most reliable references can be seen at the Globe Office.

MARSH, Sole Agt., 1102, Chestnut St.,
Philadelphia.

Pianos, Melodeons and Harmoniums.
June 24th, 1863-3m

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—
[Estate of John McIlroy, deceased.]

Letters of administration upon the estate of John McIlroy, late of Jackson township, Huntingdon co., dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons having claims against the said are requested to present them to the undersigned, and all persons indebted will make immediate payment

JOSEPH McILROY,
JACKSON McILROY,
} Administrators.

June 7, 1863.

CAUTION.—

The public are cautioned against trusting or harboring Susan Young, my wife, on my account, as she left my bed and board without just cause. All debts contracted by her I will not pay, unless compelled by law.

Brady twp., 6th'63. JOHN A. YOUNG.

ARMY INTELLIGENCE.

Any person desiring information of or from their friends or relations in the Army of the Potomac or in any of the Army Hospitals, can receive information by addressing W. I. KEALSH, Washington, D. C., enclosing one dollar. [June 10, 1863-tf

MUSKINGUM VALLEY

STEAM WORKS,

CORNER OF

Market and Third Streets,

ZANESVILLE, OHIO,

WE ARE NOW FULLY PREPARED to build Portable and Stationary Engines of the most improved styles and patterns, also Portable Saw Mills and Sugar-Cane Mills from the oldest and newest and most improved patterns. We respectively request those in want of

Portable or Stationary Engines,

for any purpose whatever, or those who are in want of Circular Saw Mills, either double or single, with ways and carriage to saw any length log, to give us a call, or address us by letter, which will receive prompt attention.

Please read the following statements in regard to the operations of our Portable Engines and Circular Saw Mills:

HARRISON'S, Crawford Co., Pa., May 16, 1863.

MESSRS. J. & J. H. DUVALL,

Gentlemen—[illegible] We received our Portable Engine and Saw Mill all in complete order, perfectly satisfied with the Saw Mill and Engine. Everything works to our entire satisfaction, beyond our expectations. We sawed 4,000 feet white-oak boards in five hours, and with good could have sawed more in the same time.

We most cheerfully recommend your Saw Mills and Engines to those wishing to purchase.

Respectfully,
C. REYNOLDS & E. ANDRESS.

For further reference, we would refer you to Samuel Milliken, of Hollidaysburg, Pa., who has one of our